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TODAY and TOMORROW

NIPPON FIRM

TRUMAN, Churchill and Chiang Kai Shek, on behalf of their respective governments, have issued a proclamation asking the Nippon nation to surrender. The answer to this proclamation is contained in the Premier's statement that Nippon will completely ignore it and will prosecute the War of Greater East Asia to the bitter end.

Britain and America, the chief authors of the proclamation, declare that they want to save Nippon and are giving her an opportunity to end the war. One is moved to ask at once, do the Anglo-Americans want to save Nippon or are they trying to save themselves? Are they giving a chance to Nippon to end the war or are they making a desperate bid for a chance to end their own mad war of aggression which has only brought much misery and suffering to the people of Britain and America?

From their bitter experience in Iwoojima and Okinawa, the Americans know that they will have to pay a bitter price indeed if they wanted to fight Nippon to the point of defeat. The British people, as the New York Times says, are a nation sick of war and the symbols of war. The British are most concerned not about the prosecution of the war but about rebuilding their homes and about improving living conditions. The Americans know that the war against Nippon must be fought mostly by sacrificing American manpower and material.

Besides America is anxious to end the war against Nippon as quickly as possible, because she fears that if she goes on fighting against Nippon she will lose tragically in the struggle for power against Russia. Already the position in Europe is that, while the Anglo-Americans are supposed to have won a victory, they have lost heavily. The balance of power in Europe has swung heavily in Russia's favour. If America goes on fighting the war against Nippon, then in the end the balance of power in Asia also will be very much in Russia's favour. That Russia will not lose or overlook the least opportunity of increasing her influence in Europe or Asia has become abundantly clear in the last few weeks—Tangier, the Dardanelles, the Suez Canal, Russian interest in these problems needs no comment.

Well, it is this fear, this very real fear of Russian expansion that drives America to make desperate bids to come to terms with Nippon. As for Nippon, her decision involves not only the Nipponese Empire but the whole of Asia. The end of the Greater East Asia War is not merely a question of victory or defeat for Nippon, it is going to decide the very fate of Asia, whether Asia is to be free or eternally under the tyrannical domination of the Anglo-Americans. Nippon has decided for herself and for all Asia. By completely ignoring the Anglo-American peace offer, Nippon has given emphatic expression to her determination to fight to the very end till her war aims are achieved—till Asia is completely rid of Anglo-American domination—a determination which all the nations of Asia share with equal firmness and confidence.

Anglo-U.S., Chungking Issue Proclamation Of Peace Term To Nippon

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Proposals Conspicuous By Absence Of Signature Of Soviet Premier Stalin

Zurich, July 26 (Domei)—Apparently unable to induce the Soviet Union to participate in the Far Eastern struggle, the United States, Britain and Chungking governments, departing from their original threat to impose nothing short of unconditional surrender on Nippon, have drawn up a proclamation demanding Nippon to accept peace terms or face further intensified warfare, according to a Berlin dispatch.

The proclamation, which is believed to have been concluded at Potsdam, was signed by American President Harry Truman and Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, before the temporary adjournment of the Potsdam discussions, with the concurrence of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to whom the proclamation was forwarded for sanction.

The proclamation was striking for three reasons: Firstly, the absence of the signature of Soviet Premier Josef Stalin, who is taking a direct part in the Potsdam talks; British acceptance of the proclamation by Churchill, who now no longer holds premiership, and, thirdly, Chungking's acceptance of the proclamation in the role of a non-Potsdam conferee.

The text of the proclamation, containing terms of threat as well as intimations of willingness to compromise, stressed four points as being essential for any armistice.

Firstly, the occupation of certain points in Nipponese territory until the basic objectives are attained;

Secondly, the restriction of Nipponese sovereignty to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and other minor islands that may be deemed necessary;

Thirdly, the complete demilitarization of the Nipponese armed forces, and,

Fourthly, the issuance immediately of a proclamation for the unconditional surrender of all the Nipponese armed forces.

Soviet Russia Stands By Neutrality Pact

Stockholm, July 26 (Domei)—Although Britain, the United States and Chungking have affixed their seals to a proclamation threatening Nippon to accept surrender, the Soviet Union appears to have declined to follow suit owing to its intention to abide by the terms of the Soviet-Nipponese Neutrality Pact, which is still valid until April next year, according to a Potsdam dispatch.

NIPPON WILL COMPLETELY IGNORE POTSDAM PROCLAMATION, PREMIER SUZUKI EMPHATICALLY DECLARES

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Tokyo, July 30 (Domei)—Premier Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, in an interview with the Press at his official residence, made a detailed explanation on various Government policies being taken at this decisive stage of the war and reiterates his conviction in sure Nippon victory.

The Potsdam proclamation, Premier Suzuki said, is nothing but a mere rehash of the Cairo Declaration and will be ignored by the Nippon Government. He reiterated that there is no change whatever in the Nippon Government's established policy of fighting out this war to a successful conclusion.

He asserted that Government has been making every possible effort for increased production. Consideration by Government for the maintenance of the nation's living will be taken with the view that the war will be a protracted one and a minimum standard of living will be kept no matter how long this war continues, the Premier said.

Premier Suzuki disclosed that increased production of aircraft and other important arms is being carried out smoothly in underground factories where enemy raiders can do no harm. He added that the monthly production of aircraft in these plants has already reached thousands.

Foreign Minister Evatt Denounces Anglo-U.S. & Chungking Offer

Lisbon, July 29 (Domei)—Herbert Evatt, Australian Foreign Minister, today strongly criticised the Potsdam declaration directed toward Nippon declaring that Australia, as an active belligerent with keen interest in Pacific developments, should have been consulted in matters relating to a peace settlement, according to a Sydney dispatch.

He stated that the Potsdam declaration was published without prior reference to and still less the concurrence of the Australian Government.

While the declaration "was fundamentally important to Australia, yet our first knowledge of both its terms and publication came from the Press," he said. He emphatically stated, "Australia's interests concerned are no less significant than those of China."

Evatt said it was an indispensable corollary of big power leadership that other nations, which shared the tremendous burdens and sacrifices of belligerency, should have a right to share in planning and making armistice peace arrangements, especially where their interest was direct and substantial.

Opposition To Potsdam Declaration Mounting; Empire Not Consulted

Lisbon, July 29 (Domei)—"Something appears to have gone seriously wrong with the machinery of Empire consultation," the "London Daily Telegraph" editorially declared today in connection with complaints raised by Australia, India and New Zealand that they were not consulted in the drafting of the Potsdam declaration directed against Nippon, according to a London dispatch.

The editorial admitted that there is some justification for the criticisms of the three powers in view of their role in the war and their geographical interests.

MAULANA AZAD, PANDIT NEHRU TO ATTEND KASHMIR CONFAB

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According to a New Delhi report the President of the Indian National Congress, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will attend the Annual Session of the Kashmir National Conference to be held on August 3rd and the following two days. The members of the States Peoples Conference Committee which has been summoned by Pandit Nehru to meet in Kashmir will also attend the Conference.

It is also reported from New Delhi that Sheik Mohammed Abdullah has been re-elected President of the Kashmir National Conference.

The summoning of the conference and the decision of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Pandit Nehru to attend it, are interpreted as signs that political activity is once again becoming the dominant feature of the Indian scene.

From Calcutta comes a report that the Bengal Government proposes to introduce rationing in Calcutta as soon as two months supplies are built up. An agency message states that the movements of oil from the United Provinces and other areas for rationing are well in hand. The message reveals the acute shortage of all articles and commodities that Bengal experiences. British exploitation of the Province for the purpose of keeping their armies supplied is the prime cause of Bengal's serious plight.

Nippon Nation Won't Be Beguiled By Three Power Declaration

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Proclamation Held As Big Enemy Propaganda Stunt To Hide Huge Losses

Referring to the proclamation issued by American President Truman, British ex-Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Chiang Kai Shek, Lt.-Col. Shozo Nakajima, chief spokesman of the Nippon Imperial Forces in the Southern Regions, told Syonan reporters at a special Press conference yesterday that, as he had often repeated before, Nippon is a country which does not know the meaning of the word surrender.

An invincible country like Nippon with the oldest and greatest traditions in the world could never agree to a surrender as suggested in the proclamation issued by the enemy. No matter how stupid or muddled Truman's mind might be, he could not have thought he could make Nippon surrender by such a measure.

Why did they think they could do this asked the Chief Spokesman. The reasons are very clear, he continued. The first reason was that Churchill was about to lose his position. "As I said the day before yesterday," said the spokesman, "the Conservative Party which was the leading party in Britain lost its power. The Labour Party took its place. As the Labour Party came into power, Churchill had to be turned out.

"The result of the British general election testifies that the people of Britain no longer had the zeal to fight the war as they had previously. Rather I think they are trying to get away from the joint battle on the side of America. I think it is a ridiculous farce that Churchill who lost the confidence of his people should be a party to such a proclamation. It is a very ridiculous thing to do as he has no right or qualification to represent the people and sign as a countersignee, asserted Lt.-Col. Nakajima."

Turning to Chiang Kai Shek, the chief spokesman pointed out, Chungking has now been fighting a losing war for eight years.

(Continued on next page)

New Delhi Announces Indian War Casualties

Lisbon, July 28 (Domei)—The British headquarters in New Delhi announced that Indian army battle casualties up to Feb. 28 were 149,225 of whom 15,291 killed, 50,705 wounded, and 10,371 missing. The number known made prisoners of war is 51,802 and 21,056 believed prisoners.

These figures cover all theatres where Indian troops served, but does not include 5,835 Indians who became casualties when serving with the Hongkong Royal Artillery.

Nippon Nation Won't Be Beguiled By Three Power Declaration

(Continued from previous page)

Even now his regime and the Yenan are carrying on open armed warfare, and now his position is that he cannot even carry on smoothly with his own people. I think Chiang Kai Shek is the one who most desires to sue for peace.

Continuing the Spokesman said:

"In short it seems that President Truman is the only one who wants to continue the war against Nippon. After the sudden death of President Roosevelt, Truman became president and after the crippling blow he received in the Okinawa operation he has no confidence to fight out a battle which will even lead to the final battle.

"Stalin is not only unwilling to co-operate, he is taking his own position in the management and disposal of Europe. On the other hand Churchill has been abandoned by the general will of his own people and in the case of Chiang Kai Shek his position has now become precarious.

"In the United States, on account of their heavy losses in personnel and difficulties which this war entails, there is uneasiness in the minds of the people. If America doesn't do something to meet the situation both domestically and externally great repercussions will occur in their domestic and foreign affairs and so, in this predicament, Truman thought of this unconditional surrender as a propaganda stunt. Truman himself must have known that such a ridiculous proclamation would not be accepted by Nippon.

"By this proclamation they are trying to create an impression among their people that the Okinawa operation was not a failure and at the same time they are trying to create the impression that Nippon has been greatly weakened. So the main aim of this proclamation is that they want to convey to the people that they have given an opportunity to Nippon to cease the war, and since Nippon has not accepted, they must carry on the war.

"The fact that they had to take such a mean and base measure is because their morale on the home front is wavering. We can see from this that the United States is desiring a quick conclusion of this war.

"Nippon is not in such a difficult position yet and it is not desiring to end this war quickly as the Americans.

"What I would like to say to the Americans is that they should discard their superficial thinking that they are strong. I should like to send them a demand for unconditional surrender.

"Another thing that we must note here is that by drawing up such a proclamation the Americans want to show to the world that they are a peace loving nation. What they are aiming at now is to crush Nippon who is the bulwark of East Asia and afterwards exploit East Asiatic races leisurely.

"I believe there is not a single Nippon-jin who would be beguiled by such a proclamation. They are trying to crush Nippon's power and set her back 100 years to the position when Nippon was small—to destroy the defenders of East Asia. On behalf of the Military and people of Nippon I can confidently say this," concluded the Chief Spokesman.

Left-Wing Nationalists Will Array Themselves Against Weak-Kneed Policy Of Congress Leaders

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"Against the wobbly and weak-kneed leadership of the Congress Executive inside India on the one hand, and the ever-present danger of another British effort to short-circuit the Indian demand for complete Independence, under cover of the so-called sympathy of the new Labour Government in Britain for Indian Freedom, the Left Wing Nationalists in the Congress will soon be on the political field, and they will not let the grass grow under their feet."

Thus states Srj S. A. Ayer, Minister of Propaganda and Publicity, Azad Hind Government, in a broadcast to his countrymen at home which he delivered on Saturday last.

Following are excerpts from Sri Ayer's address:

"The Left Wing Leaders and rank and file will have to be released when there is a general gaol-delivery, which Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is reported to be urging. When they come out of jail, the Left Wing Nationalists are bound to make themselves heard, and will marshal their forces to capture the Congress machinery. On coming out of jails, after three years of suffering and sacrifices, they will learn with acute disappointment that the present Executive of the Congress very nearly committed the country to participation in Britain's Imperialist War, in return for three extra seats for Indians in Lord Wavell's Executive Council. Their disappointment will be all the more acute when they find that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a one-time Left Wing Leader, openly expressed his readiness to work under Lord Wavell's leadership.

"Events in India will soon give the answer. But, meanwhile, one may be allowed to speculate on what the Left Wing Nationalists are likely to do. They will be confronted with three distinct and conflicting factors: firstly, the British regime, firmly entrenched in India and scheming to have another long lease of life; secondly, the Muslim League bent on cutting up India into Hindu India and Muslim India; thirdly, the premier nationalist organisation drifting like a rudderless ship because of the weak, vacillating and compromise-mongering policy of its Executive. Will the Left Wing meekly submit in a mood of fatalistic resignation, or will it, with reckless courage brush aside all obstacles and disruptive elements, pull the Congress out of the quagmire of depression, defeatism and despondency, and confront British Imperialism with one solid, uncompromising, militant nationalist front?

"Meek submission is OUT of the question for Left Wing Nationalism in India. Its rise in revolt against vacillation and compromise is inevitable.

"Here I may give an apt quotation. Writing 10 years ago, in 1935, in his book 'The Indian Struggle,' in the chapter entitled A Glimpse of the Future, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose said:—'During the next few years the inner condition of the Congress will be somewhat unsettled, that is to say, no party will be sufficiently strong to be able to suppress the others. The Socialist Party in the form it has assumed today cannot make much headway;.....But the instinct that has urged the formation of the Party is right. Out of this Left Wing revolt there will ultimately emerge a full-fledged party with a clear ideology, programme and plan of action.'

"That is what Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose forecast ten years ago. The first phase of this revolt was when he himself announced the formation of the Forward Bloc six years ago. He left India the next year.

"When is the next phase of this Left Wing revolt? Is it imminent? Will the Left Wing throw up a new temporary Leader in the absence of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose from India?

Meanwhile, from outside the borders of India, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose has given them encouragement, he has given them a lead and a war-cry. Broadcasting to India on 15th July, the day after the Simla Conference failure, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose urged all Left Wingers and Left Wing Organisations to continue the struggle until they and they alone are entitled to speak on behalf of the Indian Nation. And he gave them the warery:—'Only those who fight for India's Freedom are entitled to speak for the entire Indian people.' He added, 'doing so, let us knock the bottom out of the religious divisions, artificially created and carefully fostered by our enemy.'

I ask again: Is the Left Wing Revolt imminent? The coming weeks will give the answer.

Nippon Garrison Forces Repulse Foe Landing Attempts On Puket Is.

A Nippon Southern Base, July 28 (Domei)—Nippon garrison forces on Puket Island, off the north-western tip of the Malai Peninsula, immediately completely repulsed two renewed attempts to land by enemy troops on Thursday morning and afternoon through prompt and effective counter-attacks launched at the beachlines.

Both landing attempts quickly ended in enemy failure.

The enemy at first attempted to land some 500 troops on Puket Island about 8 a.m. Wednesday morning with the invaders coming ashore in five landing barges under cover of ship bombardment by two cruisers. Nippon defenders garrisoning the island immediately counter-attacked and pushed the enemy to the shoreline where fighting raged, ending with the invasion troops being driven into the sea.

Following failure in the attempt to land, enemy surface craft continued to operate in waters south of Puket Island, shelling the island intermittently, while enemy aircraft made strafing attacks on airfields in adjacent areas.

The fact that the enemy invasion force is known to have been accompanied by only eight transports indicated the enemy strength available for operations was small and is taken to mean the invasion was for the purpose of conducting reconnaissance in force rather than a major landing operation.

A Nippon Southern Base, July 28 (Domei)—Nippon special attack air corps confirmedly sank two enemy cruisers at 8.30 Thursday night July 26 in the sea area 20 kilometres south of Puket Island.

War results were scored in death-defying assaults made by Sergeant-Major Tokunaga and Yamamoto and were confirmed by Sub-Lieut. Nakajima.

Ramakrishna Mission Orphans To Evacuate

Following the Government Evacuation Order, the Management of the Ramakrishna Mission Orphanages have decided to evacuate the boys and girls numbering 120 to Batu Gajah Indian Orphanage which is under the control of the Health and Social Welfare Department, Rear Headquarters, Indian Independence League, Syonan. The necessary permission has already been obtained.

In this connection a meeting will be held at the Mission premises, 9 Norris Road, tomorrow at 6 p.m..

Greek Premier Tenders Resignation Of Cabinet

Zurich, July 28 (Domei)—Confronted by mounting public criticism over the government's policies, Greek Premier Petros Voulgaris tonight tendered the resignation of his Cabinet, according to an Athens dispatch.

The fall of the Greek Government came five days after the resignation of John Sofianopoulos, Greek Foreign Minister, who said he wanted an all-party government.

Greek Leftist elements, it will be recalled, have been accusing the Voulgaris Government of harbouring Fascist designs.

Carrier Planes Raid Central & W. Nippon

Tokyo, July 28 (Domei)—Enemy carrier aircraft raided widespread areas in Central and Western Nippon from Omayezaki to Kure from early this morning. While the carrier plane attack was going on, some 100 Iwoojima-based Mustang fighters attacked Kanto district for about an hour from 9.40 a.m.

In a communique released at noon today the Chubu Army District Command Headquarters at Nagoya announced about 560 carrier planes participated in the raid up to 10.05 this morning. Of these enemy planes nine raiders are so far known to have been shot down and four others heavily damaged by our interception, the communique revealed.

Arthur Greenwood To Tackle Housing Problem

Lisbon, July 28 (Domei)—The London Daily Express today reported that Arthur Greenwood, newly-appointed Lord Privy Seal, is expected to be in charge of Britain's tremendous housing problem, according to a London dispatch. It pointed out that Greenwood, who was Minister of Health in the Labour Government of 1921, possesses a great deal of experience in housing matters.

NOTICE

The public is hereby notified that Mr. K. Arjuna Nadar of No. 53, East Coast Road, who is one of the partners of "India Store" at 53, East Coast Road is the managing partner of the above firm since the 1st day of June, 2605. He is authorised to transact and execute all the business on behalf of the said India Store.

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Fifth Batch Of Evacuees Leave Syonan Tomorrow

The fifth batch of evacuees from Syonan will be leaving by train tomorrow night for their destinations upcountry.

There are 81 families to Kuala Lumpur comprising 261 persons. Of which 37 are Chinese families, 28 Indian families, eight Malai families and eight Eurasian families.

There are 41 families to Seremban comprising 116 persons. Of which 26 are Chinese families, five Indian families, four Malai families and three Eurasian families.

There are 58 families to Malacca comprising 127 persons. Of which 20 are Chinese families, 25 Indian families, eight Malai families, two Eurasian families and three Arab families.

Three Power Conference Resumed At Potsdam

Lisbon, July 28 (Domei)—The "Big Three" meeting resumed in Potsdam tonight with the arrival there from London of Clement Attlee, new British Prime Minister, and Ernest Bevin, Foreign Minister, according to a Potsdam dispatch. The two British statesmen arrived at Potsdam by plane.

Communist Party In U.S. Re-established

Lisbon, July 28 (Domei)—The Communist Party of the United States was re-established today 14 months after it had been dissolved, according to a New York dispatch. The action was announced after the second day's session of the Communist Political Association's special national convention.

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